

Wilson Firm Against Compromise, He Tells Baruch; Knox's Peace Resolution Presented to the Senate

Wood Likely To Quit Army By March 1

Intention to Keep Out of Campaign Until After Convention Changed by His Political Advisers

Desire Him Free To Discuss Issues

Experience of Mr. Hughes Is Regarded as Indicating Wisdom of Course

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Abandoning his first intention of remaining in the army until after the Republican National Convention, General Leonard Wood now intends to tender his resignation not later than March 1, and possibly earlier. This information comes directly from one of the authoritative leaders of the Wood candidacy for the Presidency, and is made public by permission.

In this decision as well as in the former one, General Wood is governed by his political advisers. At first there was a preponderance of judgment among them that the general should remain in the army until after the convention, and then, if nominated, resign. Later the weight of counsel has been swinging toward the contrary decision and it virtually has been decided that the general will resign about March 1.

One of the reasons why the general himself wished to remain in the army until the convention is the well-known fact that he is virtually without means outside of his salary as a major general, which amounts to about \$8,000. This embarrassment has been removed by acceptance of an offer from a newspaper of national influence to publish a daily editorial letter from General Wood, just as the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" now features former President Taft and as the Kansas City "Star" did Theodore Roosevelt for some months preceding his death. The name of the newspaper is not procurable, but it is understood that the offer came as a piece of pure journalistic enterprise and that General Wood is not beholden for it to any politician or group of politicians. He is now a monthly contributor to the "Metropolitan Magazine," just as Roosevelt was before him.

Hughes Experience a Factor

The reversal was based on the belief that the precedent set by Charles E. Hughes in staying on the Supreme bench until nominated was not one to be followed. Judge Hughes had a long political record and a high and well-established place in the party. His views on public questions were well known and his career was replete with political achievements. He did not seem to appear before the people—and did not.

General Wood's position is fully as delicate as Judge Hughes's was. An army officer and as indifferent to party politics as a Supreme Court judge, and further, subject to the risk of being disciplined for any utterances that may be construed by headquarters as unpatriotic. It would be improper for the general to discuss any subject in a partisan way. He could not address a political gathering under any circumstances and would have to avoid any one doing anything that could be construed as criticism of his commander in chief, the President, and the present Administration. In these circumstances he would not be able to give the country a clear impression of his views on the problems of the day nor indicate what his own policy would be.

General's Personality Strong

General Wood's supporters are convinced that to exert the maximum "pull" which his personality is capable of should be free and unrestrained by external control. They consider that the general's sound common sense and his businesslike way of dealing with all subjects that come before him, if given free play, will convince the people, even more than his record as a colonial and army administrator, that he is the man for the times. They think, also, that if the general divests himself of his military connection it will tend to offset any prejudice there may be against him as a product of anything approaching militarism.

A minority of General Wood's confidential advisers still cling to the idea that he would be wiser to stay in the army and let his record speak for itself, and it now he that they will succeed in having their way. Just why the resignation is to be put off until March 1 or thereafter is not explained, but it is suggested that the next two months will show pretty clearly whether General Wood will choose the quiet way of the resignation or the noisy way of the party, as his friends hold, and the earnest of the resignation until March 1 may have been the result of a compromise between conflicting counsels.

Kaiser Is Reported Ready To Be Tried On His Own Terms

Right to Choose Time and Place Demanded, Also German Lawyers; Former Prince Rebellious

GENEVA, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Basel states the former German Emperor finally has agreed to accept trial by the Allies, but adds that he wants to choose the place and time of the trial, and desires to be defended by German experts and lawyers.

The Basel advices say the former Crown Prince declares he will never appear before a court of justice.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 20. (By The Associated Press).—Long inclined to believe the Allies would not make a serious demand for the extradition of former Emperor William, the Dutch government now expects such a demand will be made, the correspondent was officially informed yesterday.

"We suppose the demand will come before long and that several powers probably will address a joint letter to Holland setting forth the case," the official said. "Our feeling is that the very men who sign the demand will probably be hoping all the time we will refuse. This demand will put a small nation in a difficult position, which seems to us not at all just."

So far as the correspondent is able to learn Holland probably will stick to their original refusal to refuse a demand for extradition of the former Emperor. There is a growing feeling in some Dutch circles that the former monarch himself could end the difficulty in a difficult position, if he chose to show himself grateful for a year's sanctuary.

Jewelry Thief Kills Maid in Day Robbery

Neighbor Says Man in Army Uniform Prowled About, Then Entered Brooklyn Home; \$6,000 Haul Made

Catherine Dunne, a maid in the home of Clarence S. Clark, 1145 Kenmore Place, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, was killed yesterday by a daylight burglar who got jewelry valued at \$6,000.

The murder occurred between 8:45 and 10 a. m. The maid was alone in the house. As was customary in the household, Mrs. Clark had driven her husband in their car to the Atlantic Avenue station of the subway. They had parted at 8:45.

Neighbor Discovers Murder

About 10 o'clock Louis Greenman, who supplies ice to the Clarks, arrived at the house. The side door, which gives direct access to the cellar stairs and indirect access to the kitchen, was open. He entered and heard labored breathing. Opening the door into the kitchen, he discovered the dying maid. A rug had been thrown over her head. Beside her lay a towel and its roller, which she or her assailant had pulled from the wall in the struggle. A coffee pot lay on the floor. A trail of congealing red drops led to a door which gives onto the stairs leading to the second floor, and the knob of the door was covered with blood.

The neighbor saw this in his first shocked glance. He waited to see no more, but ran to the home of a neighbor and notified the police. Within half an hour the house was swarming with police, among them Inspector Faurst and Captain Arthur Carey, of the homicide bureau. During the rest of the day they pursued their quest vigorously, and announced last night that promising clues had been found.

Man Seen to Enter House

Miss Katherine Porter, whose home at 1126 East Twenty-first Street is the nearest dwelling to the Clarks' house, saw a tall, heavy man in army uniform enter the home of the Clarks after the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Clark.

He came about 9:30, Miss Porter said. She was having breakfast in her room up stairs. The space between her home and the Clarks' is about 200 feet. The only obstruction to the view from Miss Porter's window is a house that still is far from completion.

She saw the big stranger in uniform stride across the vacant lot from the direction of Twenty-first Street. He looked to her as though he were reconnoitering the Clarks' house, and she watched his movements. He wore a cap of olive drab and a short coat of the same color. Something distinctive in the cut of the coat led Miss Porter to

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250 'Reds' Sail To-day For Russia

Last Batch of Radicals Taken in Nation-Wide Clean-Up to Depart at Dawn Aboard Buford

Berkman - Goldman Bid U. S. Farewell

Ellis Island Colony Reinforced by 175 on Eve of Beginning Journey

Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman and about 250 other alien radicals are to be herded aboard the army transport Buford some time before dawn to-day, and at high tide, if all goes well, they will have what a good many Americans hope will be their last look at the Statue of Liberty.

The destination of the Buford is not known, even to the captain. His sailing orders are to be handed to him sealed, to be opened twenty-four hours away from port. The normal crew of 125 men has been increased by a guard of soldiers, and other precautions have been taken to prevent trouble with the passengers on the voyage. All that is known is that the United States government will deposit them somewhere in "Red" Russia.

Three Women to 'Sail'

Besides Miss Goldman there were two other women on Ellis Island last night who were to be put aboard the Buford, Ethel Bernstein and Dora Lipkin. They were arrested in November in a raid on the Russian People's House in Fifteenth Street. Harry Weinberger, attorney for many of the "Reds," appealed vainly yesterday to Attorney General Mitchell Palmer to permit Samuel Lipman, who is about to begin a twenty-year prison sentence for violating the espionage law, to accompany Miss Bernstein to Russia.

The pair are sweethearts, and Mr. Weinberger in his request to Mr. Palmer pictured Miss Bernstein as another Evangeline.

The radicals are all that remain of the hundreds of undesirable agitators rounded up in country-wide raids in November.

More Join Red Colony

The soviet colony on Ellis Island was augmented yesterday by the arrival of more than 175 "Reds," whiskered, handcuffed and shackled. There were 36 from Cleveland, 33 from Pittsburgh, 26 from Youngstown, 10 from Philadelphia, 10 from Buffalo and 10 from Baltimore. These arrived at Jersey City in special cars over the Lackawanna Railroad, and were taken on barges to Ellis Island.

Thirty-three others, New England's contribution, arrived in New York from Hartford, Conn., and from Grand Central Terminal to the barge office at South Street, where they were taken to two sightseeing buses. They were chained in groups of ten.

The Buford, which prior to the Spanish-American War, when she was purchased for use as a transport, was the British steamer Mississippi, has been stocked with stores and provisions sufficient to last 600 persons sixty days.

Ship Closely Guarded

She is a slow boat, and the time it will take her to reach a Northern European port is problematical. Elaborate precautions prevented curious persons from approaching the vessel or the South Brooklyn piers where she is docked. The "Reds" and their baggage made last night, the steamer was taken to the ferryboats to the Buford's dock.

Ellis Island swarmed yesterday with agents of the Department of Justice. Every package brought there by friends and relatives of the detained deportees was carefully scanned for dynamite, TNT or seditious utterances.

Only the day before these vigilant guards deleted from one of Emma Goldman's letters a request for a pair of corsets. They were even more vigilant yesterday, and when Mrs. Stella Goldblatt, of Rochester, N. Y., Miss Goldman's niece, carried the corsets and a fur coat to Ellis Island both articles were scrutinized before they were given to the woman anarchist.

Many Gifts Distributed

Every time the little Immigration Bureau boat traveled from the Barge Office to the island yesterday it was crowded with persons taking last minute gifts of food and clothing to the "Reds." Last night Berkman and Miss Goldman each had a trunk and three grips. The others had between them a total of \$25,000. They were members of the East Youngstown branch of the Russian workers, characterized by Federal agents as one of the strongest of the radical organizations.

Passengers on small craft floating past Ellis Island as darkness fell last night could distinguish the voices of the members of the "Red" colony raised in song. They were singing "The Internationale."

Commander A. C. Read



Senate Passes Railroad Bill Barring Strikes

Vote on Cummins Measure Is 46 to 30; La Follette Plea for Two-Year Extension Gets Slim Support

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate today sent the railroad bill to conference, where the final legislation that will provide for the return of the roads to private ownership and operation will be worked out and reported back to the Senate and House soon after Congress reconvenes on January 5.

The Senate passed the Cummins bill, with its anti-strike provisions unchanged, by a vote of 46 to 30, after an amendment offered by Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, to extend government control and operation for two years had been defeated, 65 to 11.

Congress adjourned for the holidays without making any temporary provision for the return of the roads on January 1. The promised special message from President Wilson on the subject is still being withheld. The President has informed Congress several times in the last ten months that he plans to return the roads to their owners on that date, but in view of the progress made toward enacting legislation to safeguard their removal from government operation the leaders in both houses to-day expressed the belief that the Executive will postpone turning the roads back until Congress finally has adopted the necessary legislation.

Aim to Harmonize Bills

The conferees on the railroad bill plan to meet almost daily during the recess. The first meeting will be on Tuesday, when differences between the Cummins bill and the La Follette bill, which the House on November 18, will be taken up in an effort to reach a compromise that will be approved by both houses.

The conferees on the part of the Senate are Senators Cummins, Poinsett and Kellogg, Republicans, and Robinson and Pomeroy, Democrats, and for the House Representatives Enoch, Winslow and Hamilton, Republicans, and Barkley and Sims, Democrats.

Passage of the Cummins bill followed a two weeks' fight made upon the measure by Senator La Follette. He occupied the floor for four hours to-day, speaking until 3:30 o'clock, when, under a unanimous consent agreement made last night, the vote was taken.

Senator La Follette made a last-minute effort to have government operation continued by moving, just before the final vote on the bill, that an amendment providing for extension of government control and operation until December 31, 1921, be substituted for the Cummins measure.

Ten Votes With La Follette
Eleven Senators voted to continue government operation. They were Senators Ashurst, Chamberlain, Henderson, Johnson of South Dakota, Kendrick, Nugent, Sheppard and Walsh of Montana, Democrats, and Gronna, La Follette and Norris, Republicans.

FOR Republicans

Ball, Brandegee, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Harding, Jones (Wash.), Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Knox, Lodge, McCormick, McLean, Moses, Nelson, New, Phipps, Poinsett, Sherman, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson—33.

Democrats
Bankhead, Gay, Hitchcock, Myers, Pomeroy, Ransdell, Robinson, Smith (Md.), Stanley, Thomas, Underwood, Walsh (Mont.) and Williams—13.

AGAINST Republicans

Borah, Capper, Francis, Gronna, La Follette, Lenroot, McNary and Norris—8.

Democrats
Ashurst, Chamberlain, Culberson, Dial, Fletcher, Gerry, Gore, Harrison, Henderson, Johnson (S. D.), Jones (N. M.), Kendrick, Kirby, McKellar, Nugent, Overman, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Ga.), Smith (S. C.), Trammell and Walsh (Mass.)—22.

Total, 30.

NC-4 Missing With Read in Gulf Flight

Famous Transatlantic Plane and Commander Eight Hours Overdue, Galveston to Mobile

Hunt for Craft Begun by Navy

Heavy Fog Along Coast and He May Have Lost Way and Made Landing

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 20.—The Navy Department was officially notified tonight by Captain W. G. Roper, in charge of this recruiting district, that naval seaplane NC-4, which made the first transatlantic flight, was many hours overdue on its trip to-day to this port from Galveston, Tex. The ship is on recruiting duty and is commanded by Commander Albert C. Read, who was in charge during the flight to Plymouth, England.

The NC-4 was due to arrive here at 1:30 o'clock to-day, and when Captain Roper's message was sent the ship was nearly eight hours overdue. Strong winds and fog prevailed during the day over her course.

Navy officials are making every effort to locate the missing ship and her crew. They had no information at 9:30 o'clock to-night as to whether the seaplane had made a forced landing because of the weather or had met with accident.

Captain Roper, who came here to welcome Commander Read, has taken up the search for the missing plane. Wireless messages have been sent broadcast along the Gulf coast in an effort to locate the ship.

Mrs. Read, who is awaiting her husband here, stated to-night she was not worried over his safety, as the huge plane was frequently delayed in such weather. The Weather Bureau said light northeasterly winds prevailed along the coast, with considerable fog in some sections.

Heard From NC-4 at 11:35 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—The naval station here reported to-night having heard from the NC-4 by radio at 11:35 a. m. to-day. The message stated that the seaplane was in Mobile late to-day and asked directions and worded ports. The ship's position at the time was not given.

The NC-4, piloted by Lieutenant Commander Read, left Trepassey, N. F., whether it had flown from Rockaway Beach, on the night of May 16 last, in the first leg of the transatlantic flight, the NC-4 and NC-3 also had anticipated. Thirteen hours and eighteen minutes afterward the NC-4 had negotiated the 1,200 nautical miles to Horta, in the Azores Islands of Fayal, maintaining an average speed of nine knots, or 10.5 land miles, an hour. The NC-4 made a sea landing close to Horta.

The NC-3 was lost for many hours, floating about in the ocean. The NC-4 flew from Horta to Ponta Delgada, also in the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, where its arrival completed the actual voyage from the North American continent to that of Europe. Choppy seas and high winds had delayed the NC-4 several days at Ponta Delgada.

From Lisbon Read drove his ship to Plymouth, England, reaching there June 1. He and his crew were accorded a great reception in London. The British, whose countryman, Hawker, had vainly attempted a non-stop biplane flight across the Atlantic during the course of the NC-4's voyage, spared no pains to give the American aviators a demonstration of their sporting spirit. Read and his colleagues then went to Paris, where President Wilson, attending the peace conference, greeted and congratulated them.

Read and his crew came home June 2 on the transport Zeppelin. The city was turned out enthusiastically to welcome them. They were feted in many towns. Congress subsequently confirmed the promotion of Read to the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel. The NC-4 was brought home and has been in the regular navy service since, although many persons advocated that the craft be retained as an historical relic.

No Tree or White House Reunion This Christmas

Unlikely Wilson's Daughters or Grandchildren Will Be Guests

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Christmas at the White House will be quiet, it was decided to-day. There will be no tree or celebration, and it is improbable that President Wilson's daughters and grandchildren will spend the day with him. The President will eat his Christmas dinner in his bedchamber.

Text of Resolution Declaring The U. S. at Peace With Germany

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The text of the resolution to reestablish peace with Germany, which was reported to the Senate favorably to-day by the Foreign Relations Committee, follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the joint resolution of Congress passed April 6, 1917, declaring a state of war exists between the imperial German government and the government and people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same, be, and the same is hereby repealed, to take effect upon the ratification of a treaty of peace between Germany and three of the Allied and associated powers.

"Provided, however, that unless the German government notifies the government of the United States that it acquiesces in and confirms irrevocably to the United States all undertakings and covenants contained in the treaty of Versailles, conferring upon or assuring to the United States or its nationals any rights, powers or benefits whatsoever, and concedes to the United States all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations and advantages to which the United States would have been entitled if it were a ratifying party to the said treaty, the President of the United States shall have power, by proclamation, to prohibit commercial intercourse between the United States and Germany and the making of loans or credits, and the furnishing of financial assistance or supplies to the German government or the inhabitants of Germany, directly or indirectly, by the government of the United States or the inhabitants of the United States.

"Any violations of the prohibitions

contained in such proclamations by the President shall be punishable as provided in Section 16 of the trading with the enemy act, approved October 6, 1917. It is further

"Resolved, That the United States reaffirm the policy expressed in the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, in the following words:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to adjust and settle its international disputes through mediation or arbitration, to the end that war may be honorably avoided. It looks with apprehension and disfavor upon a general increase or armaments throughout the world. And the authorization and request made in said act to the President that he

"Invite all the great governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament, and submit their recommendations to their respective governments for approval, is hereby renewed. And it is further

"Resolved, in the language of said act, That the representatives of the United States in said conference shall be qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace," and said representatives shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Wilson Names Commission to Fix Coal Scale

Henry M. Robinson, John P. White and Rembrandt Peale Chosen; Power to Advance Price Emphasized

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The White House to-night announced the personnel of the presidential commission which is to investigate the bituminous coal industry and opened the way for higher coal prices to the public by informing the appointees that if they find it necessary to readjust the price of coal they will be given the powers heretofore exercised by the Fuel Administrator. The three members of the commission are:

Henry M. Robinson, former member of the United States Shipping Board; Rembrandt Peale, an independent Pennsylvania coal operator; represents the operators.

Both Mr. Peale and Mr. White were connected with the Fuel Administration under Dr. Garfield. Mr. Robinson is a member of the President's second industrial conference.

All Three Accept Posts

All three men have accepted. President Wilson's letter, sent in the same form to each man, does not give the exact date on which they will begin work, but indicates that it will be in the near future.

Although the President in his letter says the operators "have generally agreed to the plan he proposed for a settlement, the operators themselves issued a statement to-night denying that they had agreed to any such plan, and declaring they had not been consulted about its terms and conditions.

The statement of the operators was taken to mean that they purpose to fight the commission plan as it is now proposed. They are said to feel that the commission itself is "packed" against them. They have no particular objection to Mr. White any more than they might to any other miner and profess to know little about Mr. Robinson, but are not satisfied with the appointment of Mr. Peale as their representative.

The operators refused to discuss their plans to-night, but it is known they propose to carry their case up to the President, if possible, and endeavor to have him modify the principles which are supposed to govern the commission.

"Determinative Powers" Opposed
Operators are opposed to the small size of the commission and to the fact that it has "determinative powers" to fix wages and increase prices on coal. They are said to feel that the power taken from the commission, if the President does not accept them they may not do so.

There were some operators here to-night who were understood to be opposed to making any further move in the case, but who were convinced they should do nothing and permit the commission to make its investigation without appearing in it at all. The more moderate view is expected in the end.

Just how the public is to express its opinion of the commission or its one

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Underwood Conciliation Plan Blocked

Asks for Committee Ten to Promote Treaty Agreement, but Motion Goes Over to Jan. 6

Hope of Solution In Banker's Visit

Gives Impression President Might Consider Reservations Program

By Carter Field

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Wilson is still adamant against any compromise or concession on the peace treaty. The President made this clear to Bernard M. Baruch at the White House, and Mr. Baruch to-day reported to several of the "mild reservationists" on the Republican side, including Senators Hale and Kellogg, that the President was unwilling to consider any "compromise or concession."

The impression was left with Senators with whom Mr. Baruch talked that while the President gave no such indication, he [Mr. Baruch] thought the only hope of ratifying the treaty was for the Senate to work out a compromise. Then, Mr. Baruch thought, the President might accept it. Mr. Baruch, the Senators said, was not very specific, but he left them with that impression.

Lodge Blocks Underwood

The report of Mr. Baruch spread fast around the Senate late this afternoon, and Senator Underwood at once offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of ten Senators who should work out a compromise on the reservations to the treaty. He made a brief speech urging his resolution, but Senator Lodge blocked immediate consideration, which means that it will not be taken up before January 5, when the Senate reconvenes after the holidays.

Mr. Baruch went to the President, it is believed by Senators, at the instance of the business interests, who are eager for the treaty to be disposed of as speedily as possible, conferring before the Senate adjourns on the "mild reservationist" group.

Compromise Without Wilson

The chief importance of Mr. Baruch's report to the Republican Senators, it is thought, is that it convinces them that it is impossible for the Democratic friends of the treaty to make any set of compromise reservations with the endorsement of the President. The compromise must be made, all Senators are agreed, without the President taking any hand in it—certainly on the surface.

The move to-day was not intended to be an open gesture to force pressure on the President, but rather a reason that apparently every effort was made to keep it quiet. Several Senators with whom Mr. Baruch talked refused to talk to discuss any subject of the conversation was a compromise with the Democratic Senators so long as the Democratic Senators continue to obey White House orders without question. Only a compromise with the Democratic Senators could be discussed with any hope of reaching a solution.

May Facilitate Compromise

To-day's report of Mr. Baruch, it is thought, will give a decided impetus to the resolution specifically returns to the resolution the work of reaching the appearance of a break with the President on the treaty, of any such notion. Senator Underwood's program for a compromise will be, it is thought, tremendously strengthened.

Second only in importance to the Baruch development was the comment of Senator Lodge, after the Foreign Relations Committee had reported favorably a redraft by Senator Knox of a joint resolution declaring peace, that this peace resolution would not be pressed immediately, but would, in his opinion, facilitate the work of reaching a compromise on the treaty itself.

The resolution was favorably reported by a strict party vote, the seven Republicans present voting for it, and the resolution specifically returns to the resolution the work of reaching the appearance of a break with the President on the treaty, of any such notion. Senator Underwood's program for a compromise will be, it is thought, tremendously strengthened.

Could Penalize Germany

If Germany should fail to comply with the requirement, it is stipulated that the President could prohibit Germany obtaining credits in this country and cut off commerce with her nationals. The resolution also contains a provision reaffirming the general desire of the United States to aid in establishing a world concert for amicable settlement of international disputes. The general impression to-night is

Whole City Vows Loyalty

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—Louisville suspended every-day activities for a moment to-day and when whistles were blown, a predetermined signal, the citizens of the city pledged new loyalty to the flag.

It was part of a campaign inaugurated by Jefferson Post, American Legion, for 100 per cent Americanism.